The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1862. Terms: $1,50 per year.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1862.

Shall the Rail Road pay Taxes as well as the Poor Man?

The *Register*, in its issue of April 16th, while endeavoring to smooth over the glaring injustice and unfairness of the Legislature in exempting a rich Corporation like the Pennsylvania Rail Road, from the payment of its share of tax, says that Congress will impose a tax on all Rail Roads, &c., and that will make it all right. It uses these words:

"We learn from a reliable source at Washington, that Congress will take advantage of this means of raising revenue by a *general tax* all over the Union."

But it happens that Congress would not impose the tax, and the Pennsylvania Rail Road pays no tonnage tax either into the State or National Treasury. Read the following amendment to the tax bill, offered by Mr. BLAIR in the House of Representatives, several weeks ago, while the bill was under debate:

Mr. BLAIR, of Penna. I move to insert, after the word "ticket," in line sixteen, the following:

And such person or persons, firms, companies or corporations shall likewise pay a duty of two mills per mile for each ton of freight carried on said railroads.

Mr. Chairman, I do not know whether the Committee of Ways and Means have had their attention directed to the question of a tonnage tax or not. It is very likely they have, since they have taxed passengers, and that would naturally suggest a tax on tonnage; but it occurs to me that there is no one thing within the range of taxable objects that would bear a moderate duty as well as this, and press with such equitable and gentle weight upon the people. You may name any article you please, which enters into the consumption of the people, and I care not how far it may enter into that consumption, you will find always a large class of people from whom you would realize no tax whatever; but there is no person and there is no class of persons within the bounds of the Republic who do not consume articles on which freight is paid. I think, therefore, that it is an eminently just and desirable tax. It is one which will be paid upon a great many articles which escape taxation altogether; and it ought to commend itself to those gentlemen who erroneously, as I think, prefer a tax on sales to the scheme of the committee. We had in Pennsylvania a tax of this description, imposed by the charter upon the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It was a tax which was growing in great favor with the public mind, and one which would have eventually relieved the people from a very grievous burden of taxation. But it was repealed a year or two since by the Legislature; though that was a measure, I am free to say, not at all acceptable to the people of that Commonwealth, as I perceive that the tax has been restored by one branch of the Legislature now in session.

I think, sir, that the ground on which the repeal of that tax was passed would not be found to operate in the case of a general tax. It was alleged by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that they were compelled to impose the tax which was properly assessable upon the through freight, upon the way freight, in their efforts to compete for the western trade with the parallel railroads of New York and Maryland, so that a tax which was first designed to be just and equal, finally imposed a great hardship upon the local way freight. This was not the effect of the tax, but an abuse of it. It arose from a perversion of the law, and I am free to say that if such an abuse would be likely to arise in the case of a general tax, it would be a question of great consideration, whether such a tax should be adopted. But I do not think it would. I think it will be found that these railroads would have a good understanding upon this matter, and that they would tax through freight as through freight, and way freight as way freight.

Besides, sir, if they should even adopt the policy of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the effect of it would be that the tax paid by the [illegible] in Pennsylvania, New[illegible] would all be pu[illegible] local freighte[illegible]linois. The same inducements held out to a railroad in one State would be held out in another State. I hope this amendment will be adopted. I prefer it to the provision for a tax upon passengers, for I am disposed to look with great favor upon the traveling habits of our people. I think it is a feature in our character which is calculated to strengthen the unity of the nation, and ought not to be discouraged; and if the railroads cannot bear both taxes, I prefer to strike out the tax upon passengers and adopt that upon freight.

After a lengthy debate, this amendment was rejected. The *Register* will have to get up some other explanation, to satisfy its readers that the Rail Road Company will yet have to pay its share of taxes.

For the Blair County Whig.

The Rebellion.

Mr. Editor: How I have been astonished at reading one or more editorials in the *Standard* of this place, bearing date of April 23d, to find attacks upon those who do not worship at the shrine of human bondage and desolation, but love Liberty, Government and Religion. How it is that any one can be so dead to all that is humane, and so lost that they see no good only as it comes through that rotten and slimy ditch where no reptile can breathe who has ever looked upon the sun, or croaked a note in favor of right, justice and eternal truth.

For an editor to act thus, in this day of progress, and to send a *stream* so *poluted* through the land, draws hard upon the virtue of this community; and then, too, just now to write and act thus, when the subject of his *devotions* has left its *dark and bloody track* around our numerous hearthstones, and intruded with fearful rapidity upon our *graveyards*. Ask that weeping, heart-broken, widowed mother why she mourns and cannot be comforted? Ask those orphan children spread all o'er this land, why their touching lamentations? Ask the gray-haired parents why their sad distress? All will tell you that the idol worshipped by the editor of the *Standard* hath done it all.

Now, is it not remarkable that a town like this, where some three or four hundred daily papers are received and read, and three fountains that should send forth to their weekly patrons a healthful and instructive issue; where there are many churches and numerous schools, and where nature has lavished upon us all that man could desire, that there can be a man found who can and will pass all that is bright and cheerful, and see nothing to elevate, but instead puts forth such a mixture of ill culture and bad manners as are found in one or more efforts referred to above.

Does the gentleman want more evidence of the iniquity of his pet, then turn to the fate of the gallant and gifted MURRAY, the generous and valiant Gallagher, the energetic and indomitable Reem, and all those brave and loyal men who *fought and fell*, not battling for oppression, but liberty.

"Oh, Law, fair form of Liberty, God's light is on thy brow,
Oh! Liberty, thou soul of Law, God's very self art thou."

SENTINEL.

Hollidaysburg, April 30, 1862.

Letter from "Occasional."

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1862.

Truly is God our counsellor and our commander. In such a struggle as this—a vast empire for our field and freedom for our inspiration and our hope—no human power could shape our ends or dissolve our difficulties. The Flank Movement at New Orleans is the Event of the age. To attack the salient point of an army is one thing, but to surround and capture a whole country, and by one bold blow lay a whole country powerless at your feet, another and a very different affair. In this last and most resplendent of our triumphs, I see and welcome the presence of a superintending Providence. What a contrast between the 8th of January, 1815, and the 25th of April, (the day, doubtless, of the capitulation of New Orleans,) 1862! Gen. Jackson had hardly more than a division of soldiers; and yet he beat back and annihilated a British army that had won its laurels under Wellington; mowing down their ranks as if the Angel of Devastation had come to his aid, and manuring the soil with the richest blood of England. And why was this? Because his cause was just; because he fought to repel a foreign invader; *because he fought for the preservation of the American Union.* The navy, under Commodore Farragut and Major General Butler, attacked New Orleans in the same cause and for the same great object. Many thousands more men ralied to its defence than were gathered under the standard of Jackson, forty-seven years ago. They had innumerable advantages. They had all the appliances and aids of modern science in warfare, and had announced their determination to die rather than surrender.—But the city is now in the possession of our troops, and the traitor braggarts, who have so long oppressed and betrayed the people, are flying before our victorious arms.

We may now safely contemplate the rapid close of the rebellion. The effect of this intelligence upon the troops at Yorktown and in the neighborhood of Corinth, will be exhilarating. It will fall upon the ears of the traitors like a warning from the skies. Our brave fellows will be fired with a new enthusiasm, and their adversaries with a new despair. The soldiers who fight under the rebel flag will henceforward be controlled by the double emotion that they are contending against a liberal and magnanimous Government, and in favor of a desperate band of malignant leaders. The truth is, the armed conspiracy is a mere conspiracy to help the fortunes of a very few men. It never had the confidence of the majority of the Southern people. Secession prevailed either by force or fraud. Thousands voted for it under threats, and those who did not go to the polls were counted in its favor, and abundant evidence has shown that in many cases whole districts were enrolled that had never thrown a ballot. Hundreds of the rebel prisoners confess that they have done wrong, and gladly take the oath of allegiance. The cause that depends upon such support cannot triumph. Its speedy and complete overthrow is inevitable.

Simultaneous with this glorious intelligence comes the address of the Union Democrats and Republicans of New York, which I trust you will lay before the readers of *The Press*. It is a paper well worthy of the times, and no man really devoted to the country can fail to approve alike its premises and conclusions. It is the platform not merely of a party, but of the whole people. There is not a word of it that should not be remembered and cherished. There is not a Democrat in the army who will not accept it as his creed. The brave defenders of our flag have seen so much of the horrors of Secession that they cannot tolerate the men in private life who have no higher ambition than that of sympathizing with it. They have experienced not only the worst of cruelties, but many of them have been witnesses of horrible atrocities perpetrated upon our wounded prisoners, and even upon the bodies of those who have fallen in battle.—While the Breckinridge politicians are seeking to excite the people with the cry that Mr. Lincoln's friends desire to arm the negroes of the South, the Union soldiers see the negroes marshalled by thousands in the rebel service; and while these same politicians insist that the Constitution is being violated by the Republicans, these soldiers behold the enemies of that Constitution in the traitors' ranks ridiculing and reviling. I have yet to meet an officer or a private who is not earnestly in favor of any organization that sustains the Administration, and opposes the Breckinridge leaders. Let us hope that the spirit which animates the Republicans of New York will be emulated by the Republicans of Pennsylvania. I have just learned that in the district represented by Mr. Grow, the Speaker of the House, this is the almost unanimous feeling of the friends of the Administration, and I am happy to add that Senator Wilmot cordially sustains the movement. In that district the Republicans have things their own way. They require no assistance from Democrats to elect their candidates, but, recognizing the presence of thousands of Democrats in the army, they cheerfully give their concurrence to the policy that combines all the people in private life, like that which combines our gallant heroes in the battle field. Of course, the party hacks who voted for the Disunion candidate for President in 1860 will denounce every effort of this character, but I look forward to the day when hundreds of the ablest men of the old Democracy will show their approval of this great and patriotic purpose. Let such men, before allowing themselves to be longer misled by the Wm. B. Reeds, and George M. Whartons, and James Buchanans, carefully peruse the address of the Union men of New York. In this they will find material for reflection and encouragement for action. There is no radicalism in that noble appeal. It is instinct with the firmest and most devotional patriotism. It ignores all the past except that which should be remembered; it anticipates a hopeful future; it offers to the young men a wide and tempting field; it awakens the best recollections of the glorious past; and, better than all, it buries in a common grave the hatreds and prejudices that have so long stained and marred the politics of our country.—*Press.*

☞ Mrs. Partington says, "It is better to speak paragorical of a person than to be all the time flinging epitaphs at him."

☞ An actor in Richard III, who had nothing to repeat but that passage: "My lord, stand back and let the coffin pass," when he come to say it, said: "My lord, stand back and let the parson cough."

☞ Every note of music we ever heard, every voice that we ever breathed into our bosoms, and played upon its instrument, the heart, only wafted us on a little nearer to the tomb.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Teacher's Duties.

No person is ever done studying. The man who sits down and folding his arms, says "I have finished my studies," is simply an ignoramus; he has not learned the first step to knowledge, viz., that he knows nothing.

But we know of no class of men who necessarily find their work of study, rather accumulating than decreasing, so much as the teacher. The profession requires a constant searching after information of that peculiar character which will secure the attention, and interest the mind of the youth.

The illustrations of to-day will not do for to-morrow; they no longer have the attraction for a child that they had when first presented. It must be something new.

The lesson in Physiology, Arithmetic, or Grammer, must have some new idea presented to properly complete the lesson; consequently new authors must be read, new theories examined. The difficulties of to-day must not occur to-morrow. Added to all this there are the various dispositions to be studied—a scheme must be planned to overcome the difficulties presented in the case of the new pupil just entered. The mind, the health, the morals of the child are all intrusted to the teacher; these require a constant new acquisition of knowledge, which makes it an absolutely necessity that he be *always* a close student. The young teacher may probably be at a loss as to what to study. We therefore venture a few suggestions.

First. Prepare yourself *well* upon the studies for the following day. If Grammar, take a look into Brown, Greene, Wells, Smith, Kirkham, &c.: have a copy of each on the shelf; study well your subject, prepare your illustrations, and then give the lesson without a book in your hand; explain the views of a few of the best authors, and give your own opinion last.

Pursue the same course in Arithmetic. Prepare a number of *original problems*. Examine the reading lessons, &c., &c.—Thus in a short time you will find yourself to be a ready instructor. *Always let your illustrations be original.*

Secondly. Always have a good selection of choice authors upon the theory and practice of teaching; study these well, and let the experience of others be a lesson of value to you.

Thirdly. Study daily the lessons to be learned from the previous day's experience. What new idea have you learned in regard to discipline? What new difficulties have you experienced? How can they best be overcome? In what lesson did you fail to give the proper illustrations? In what particular branches do you not seem to give satisfaction? These and scores of other questions will form subjects for a full evening's meditation; and what a great benefit would result, did every teacher make it his study.

Fourthly. Historical, Classical, and Mathematical studies should constantly receive a share of the teacher's hours of study. His motto must ever be "Onward and upward." No difference where you have graduated, at Yale, or Princeton, or Oxford, we care not. You *must study*, or you will never make a successful teacher. In a future number we propose considering the best authors to be read, with our views upon the best method of conducting classes, &c.

We will endeavor to present such suggestions as may prove valuable not only to the young teacher, but also to the parent; for they as well as the teacher should not fail to study those subjects which will aid in developing the mind, heart and body of the child to the highest perfection; the work of the teacher and parent in a large measure, is one.—*Family and School-room, Phila.*

A Strange Story.

The following wonderful story is told by a correspondent of the Dublin *Evening Mail:*

This is the age of discoveries, and one of such a startling nature has just been made in an English county that it seems out of place in the region of sober fact, and to belong purely to the atmosphere of the three volume novel. Here are the circumstances: the name for the moment I am not at liberty to indicate. The Earl of —— married not long ago, and brought his bride home to one of the old family mansions which members of the English aristocracy regard with an affection amounting to veneration. The lady, however, being more continental in her tastes, after a short residence in the apartment appropriated to her use, expressed a wish to have a boudoir in the vicinity of her bedroom. The noble earl would gladly have complied with her request, but, upon examination, it was found the rooms, as sometimes happens in antique buildings, were so awkwardly distributed that by no conceivable plan of rearrangement could the desired boudoir be fitted in. Thereupon it became necessary to invoke professional assistance, and an eminent architect was summoned from London. He examined the house narrowly, and said there seemed to be nothing for it but to build, though at the same time he could not resist the impression that there must be another undiscovered room somewhere in that wing of the mansion. The noble earl laughed at the idea; the oldest servants and retainers of the family were questioned, and declared that they had never heard even a rumor of its existence. The ordinary methods of tapping, etc., were resorted to, but without effect. Still the architect retained his conviction, and declared himself ready to stake his professional reputation on the result. The earl at last consented to let the walls be bored, and, when an opening had been made, not only was the room found, but a sight presented itself which almost defeats attempt at description. The apartment was fitted up in the richest and most luxurious style of 150 years since. A quantity of ladies apparel lay about the room, jewels were scattered on the dressing table, and but for the faded aspect which everything wore, the chamber might have been tenanted half an hour previously. On approaching the bed, the most curious sight of all was seen, and this it is that affords the only clue to the mystery. The couch held the skeleton of a female, and on the floor underneath the bed, half in and half out, lay another skeleton, that of a man, presenting evident traces of violence, and proving that before he expired in that position he must have received some dreadful injury. The secret connected with this tale of blood has been well kept, for not merely had all tradition of the scene faded away, but even the existence of the room itself was forgotten. The survivors probably walled up the apartment at the time, and its contents remained hermetically sealed up to the present day, when, according to the best calculations, after the lapse of a century and a half, daylight has accidentally penetrated into this chamber of horrors, which to the surprise of all concerned, has been discovered in one of the noblest mansions in the county of ——."

A Pacific Railroad.

It can hardly be necessary to urge upon Republicans, as a political measure, the construction of a railroad to the Pacific upon a central route, with the aid (to some sufficient extent) of the national means. Not only is it a part of the platform of principles laid down at Chicago, which was made prominent in 1860, and which played an efficient part in determining the result of that canvas, but it results, as a logical sequence, from the composition of a party representing the free industry of the country.

The present time is said to be inopportune for the commencement of such an enterprise. It seems to us, on the contrary, the present time is not only opportune, but that the time may not occur again for a long period, when it will be possible to carry out this great work without unreasonable concessions to local interests. It is precisely now, when the Gulf States, which have never contributed but a small proportion of the national revenues, and which will contribute still less under the new taxation which is impending, are not represented in Congress, that a central road to the Pacific becomes possible, without being saddled with the expensive and impracticable scheme for which Arizona was purchased.

If the Gulf States were now in the Union, they would certainly resist, and probably with success, any appropriation for a central road, which was not accompanied with an appropriation for the Texas project. That has been the national experience heretofore, and the future is to be judged by the past.

Four-fifths of the wealth of the country, and more than four-fifths of the tax-paying capacity of the country, are now represented, literally or virtually in Congress, and there is not only no injustice, but the highest expediency, in proceeding to this great work, while we are not embarrassed by the undue power and by the unreasonable demands of a narrow section, which has not cherished a single national sentiment for a generation past. When Republicans pledged themselves to support a central road to the Pacific, they did not agree to abstain from accomplishing that purpose, when it became for the first time possible to be accomplished, out of any overstrained deference to those who will support nothing which is national, without an extravagant concession to merely sectional interests.—*National Republican.*

☞ "Speaking of bathing," said Mrs. Partington, from behind the steam that arose from her tea as a veil to her blushes when touching upon so delicate a subject, "some can bathe with perfect impurity in water as cold as Greenland's icy mountains and India's coral strands, but for my part I prefer to have the water a little torpid." The steam still arose and prevented her from seeing the havoc Ike was making on the preserved pears.

SWIFTNESS OF BIRDS.—It has been calculated that a hawk will fly not less than 150 miles in an hour. Major Cartwright, on the coast of Labrador, found, by repeated observations, that the flight of an eider duck was at the rate of 90 miles an hour. The flight of a common crow is nearly 25 miles and hour; and Spillauzani found that of the swallow to be about 92 miles, while he conjectures that the rapidity of the swift is nearly three times greater. A falcon, belonging to Henry IV. of France, flew from Fountainbleau to Malta in less than 24 hours, the distance being 1,350 miles; and it is probable that his flight was about 75 miles an hour, as such birds fly in the day time only. These facts show how easily birds can accomplish their extensive migrations, especially when we consider that a favorable wind materially helps them on their voyage.

Singular Homicide.

A singular case of murder occurred at Millsborough' near Mansfield, Ohio, last week. A man named Post, with his son Asher, had driven a load of hay past a party of boys who was fishing, when the team was suddenly stopped and young Post came back with a pichfork in his hands. Reaching the party, he struck a boy named Lindley over the head with the fork, fracturing his skull and causing death in a few minutes. No cause is assigned for the act unless it be that one of the boys had bantered Post to fight. The deceased was only eighteen years of age, while the murderer was twenty one.

GOVERNOR HARVEY, of Wisconsin, was drowned at Savannah, Tennessee, on Saturday night. His life has been yielded up for the cause of his country, and the no less noble cause of suffering humanity.

He encountered death ministering to the wounded at Pittsburg Landing, whither he had taken a large amount of hospital stores, donated by several of the most liberal cities of the State. Governor Harvey was a native of Connecticut, and forty two years of age. He was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the State, and for several years a leading member of the State Senate.—In civil and in political life he bore an unspotted reputation.

BEDFORD SPRINGS.—This noted place bears the decided impression of a severe season. In fact, to the eye of the casual visitors, it shows marks of decided decay and dilapidation. Whether it is owing to inattention on the part of those who have it in charge, or causes over which they have no control, we shall not pretend to decide. But one thing is certain, if the present lessee, or proprietor or proprietors wishes to make it appear as it should appear, it will require labor, and not only labor, but a round sum of dollars and cents

It will require several thousand dollars to be spent in repairs immediately, as the freshet last fall did heavy damage. A number of houses should be rebuilt, and not less than three or four are ready to tumble down, according to appearances.—*Bedford Inquirer.*

ACCIDENT.—On Monday week a raft was broke in two at Eddy's Rock, near McCalls Ferry, York county, by which a man by the name of Nicholas Rhodes of Peach Bottom, was so severely injured as not to be expected to live. The injured man is about 60 years of age. Whether he still survives, we have not learned.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—An Italian, a stranger, was fatally injured on Sunday evening, by the accidental discharge of a pistol. He had the weapon in his pantaloons pocket, and while walking along 5th street, Pittsburgh, it exploded, tearing his bowels so terribly that he cannot recover. He was taken to Walter's Hospital.

MR. COWAN ON CONFISCATION.—Mr. Cowan has brought into the Senate a new confiscation bill. Its forfeits personal property forever, and real estate during the life of the owner, by legal process. If the owner is an absentee, after ninety days from indictment, if he does not respond, he may be declared an outlaw, and the property proceeded against.

HOW TO BANISH RATS.—A correspondent of *Gardner's Monthly* says, "I tried the effect of introducing into the entrance of their holes, runs or hiding places, a small piece of chloride of lime or bleaching powder, wrapped in calico, and thrown loose by the spoonful into the drain from the house. This drove them away for a twelve month, when they returned to it.—They were again treated in the same manner, with a like effect. The cure was most complete, I presume it was the chloride gas which did not agree with their olfactories."

☞ Rev. P. P. Smith, of Florida, in a letter to the *Southern Christian Advocate*, of Charleston, says that the planters in Florida are hauling their cotton into the open fields, away from houses, to burn it, if the Yankees should approach.

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1862.

To the People of Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon and Mifflin Counties.

No. 12.

"*Dividend.*—A semi annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of the Penna. Railroad is announced, which will be payable to the stockholders on the 15th prox.—*U. S. Gazette.*"

Let our readers make a note of this.—Here, in times of general stagnation of business, the Pennsylvania Rail Road declares a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., making the annual dividend 8 per cent. Where did the money come from?

We don't suppose any one will pretend that its ordinary sources of revenue enabled the Company to make this dividend, for even in the golden years of 1855, 1856, and the earlier part of 1857, when business prosperity was at its height, it could not reach more than 6 per cent.; while now in these times of general depression, this corporation can divide to its stockholders 8 per cent. on the amount of their investments.

Let us see if we can account for it. When the Rail Road Company obtained its charter, it agreed, as a consideration for the damage and loss which the State would suffer from having its Public Works (built at an expense of forty millions of dollars) ruined, to pay to the State a tax of three mills per ton upon the freight passing over the road. On several subsequent occasions it induced the Legislature to modify and reduce this tax, until the year 1861, at which time it amounted to only two mills per ton, and several items of freight were entirely exempt from the tax.

The annual revenue derived from this source by the State, amounted to near TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR, a sum which would have sufficed, in a few years, to have entirely paid the State debt, but the Rail Road Company went cooly to work and bought up the Legislature, the representatives of the people, and had a law passed relieving it from the payment of this tax altogether. It was now rid of the payment of A FAIR AND JUST TAX which it had agreed to pay, and was in honor bound to pay, but not satisfied with thus meanly and corruptly violating its obligations, it had the astounding impudence to also ask, and by corrupt means induce, the Legislature to vote it the sum of SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS which it then owed the State.

It thus received at one swoop, *seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars*, and as a year has elapsed since then, it has saved about *two hundred thousand more tax*, which it ought to have paid, making at this time about ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS more in its coffers than would have been there if it had acted honestly.

No wonder it can declare eight per cent. dividends. After fobbing *a million dollars of the People's money*, it ought certainly to make a good *divide*.

The honest farmer who has found it difficult, with hard labor, to make even 3 or 4 per cent. in these hard times, from the five or ten thousand dollars invested in his farm, must still pay his tax into the State Treasury, while Mr. HALL and other members of the Legislature, stand ready to vote it out by the million into the pockets of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company.

In all the history of Legislation, there never was a more stupendous fraud, or greater outrage upon the people than this repeal of the tonnage tax, voted for by MR. HALL, the attorney and employee of the Rail Road. Is it honorable, is it fair to thus rob the tax-payers—take out of the pockets of the poor to fill the pockets of the rich?

The stockholders of the Pennsylvania Rail Road are nearly all rich—they roll in wealth, *among them the above sum of one million was divided.*

Henry Clay on Liberia.

There are a few Breckinridge Democrats growling and whining because the President and Congress are in favor of the recognition of Liberia and Hayti by our Government.

These nations are both Republics, both have considerable commerce, and both are struggling to improve their condition.—Whether our Government recognizes their independence or not, they are still, in the eyes of all the world, free and independent nations. Both have a large and growing commerce, and it is the interest as well as the duty of our Government to recognize their independence.

As a result of such recognition of course our Government would make commercial treaties with them, materially advantageous, and they would have the right to send ministers and consuls to this country to represent them. Now comes the sticking point with the Breckinridgers. The Good Being who made us all, had the audacity, as these gentry think, to people these countries with black men, and to have a black man come among us, to represent a free and independent nation, as Sniggins said, is "just a leetle too much for their gizzards."

France, England, and all the civilized nations of the earth have recognized the independence of these nations, and formed treaties with them, and should our Government hesitate to do for free countries that which England, France, and other monarchies were prompt to do?

Read the following letter, written by the good HENRY CLAY, in 1851, and see what the Great Commoner thought of the matter:

ASHLAND, Oct. 20, 1851.

"DEAR SIR: I received your favor of the 14th inst., transmitting some letters from President Roberts, for my perusal. I have taken great pleasure in reading them, and they show him to be a man of excellent sense and good capacity. I return them herewith according to your request. I had previously written you expressing my regret that I did not feel at liberty to sign the address to the Legislature of Liberia on the subject of the testimony which you suggested in memory of Gov. Buchanan.

I am extremely desirous, as stated in that letter, that the independence of the Republic of Liberia should be recognized by our Government, and I will do all in my power to promote that object. But I am only an individual, possessed of no authority to decide the question, which can only be determined by our own Government.

I am, with great respect,
your obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

Mr. BENJ. COATES, Philadelphia.

More Tyranny.

We are informed that the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company contemplate raising the toll on stone coal shipped to this place from the Allegheny Mountain, so as to make it cost the Hollidaysburg consumer at least one cent more per bushel.

These are some of the great advantages which we derive from the repeal of the Tonnage Tax by Mr. Hall's labors. No sooner is it ascertained that the people are opposed to this company forcing Hall into Congress, than they resolve to *crush us out.* Surely we live in strange times. Of course the *Standard* and *Register* will say this is all right, and that we want the *'cash down,'* when, in fact, we only want the *coal down.*

☞ It cannot be said of Hugh A. Caldwell, any longer, that he is a *fip-penny bit man.* He proves conclusively, by showing that the county paid only 87½ cents out of the dollar a day it cost him to electioneer for another nomination, that he is a *'leven penny bit man.* So mote it be. We give it up.

☞ Modest Hughey says our complaint of him and the Sheriff patronizing the Breckinridge party means the *county officers.* This is one of the evils of weak men being retained in office too long. They begin to think they are not only the party, but *all* the officers.

☞ Why do you say '*Benjy*' wrote the leading article for last week's *Register*, to which our name was FORGED? Because it jingles of dollars and cents, his only subject.

People's State Convention.

THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION in its patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the UNITY OF THE REPUBLIC, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, one hundred thousand heroic brethren in arms, braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the Union of our Fathers, are requested to select the number of Delegates equal to the Legialative Representation of the State, at such times and in manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in State Convention at HARRISBURG, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of July next, at 11 o'clock on said day, to nominate candidates for the offices of AUDITOR GENERAL and SURVEYOR GENERAL, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

A. K. McCLURE,
Ch'm People's State Committee.

GEO. W. HAMMERSLY, } Secretaries.
JOHN M. SULLIVAN, }

☞ Hugh A. Caldwell falsely asserts, in this week's *Register*, that we are a candidate for office. If we had been County Superintendent for three years, and afterwards Register and Recorder for six years, at about two thousand dollars a year, making $12,000; six years Clerk to County Commissioners, at $350, making $2,100, we would not still be a *locofoco*, after receiving the said sum of *fourteen thousand one hundred dollars* from the Republicans.

Now, modest Hughey talks about a division of the party. Perhaps he may thus frighten the party into another nomination, and perhaps not. He says Hall will run 1500 majority in this county, meaning, no doubt, if Hall has him on the ticket. He *knows*, as well as we do, that Hall could not receive at the ballot-box over half the Republican votes in Blair county.

☞ The following instructions, which have been sent to the Flag Officer of each of the blockading squadrons, show that the Navy Department is alive to the exigencies and duties of the hour:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
April 30, 1862.

SIR: The approach of the hot and sickly season upon the southern coast of the United States, renders it imperative that every precaution should be used by the officers commanding vessels to continue the excellent sanitary condition of their crews. The large number of persons known as "contrabands," flocking to the protection of the United States flag, affords an opportunity to provide in every department of a ship, especially for boats' crews, acclimated labor. The Flag Officers are required to obtain the services of these persons for the country by enlisting them freely in the navy with their consent, rating them as boys—$8, $9, or $10 per month and one ration. Let a monthly return be made of the number of this class of persons employed on each vessel under your command.

I am, respectfully your obed't serv't.,
GIDEON WELLES.

The Retiring Rebels.

The Rebels in lower Virginia, during Saturday night hastily evacuated their strong line of fortifications at Yorktown, retreating up the Peninsula toward Richmond. Of course, they carried off many of their guns and stores, but left a number of heavy siege-pieces, with a considerable amount of camp equipage and ordnance stores. We presume they have retreated to a new and stronger line of defences, which they have been constructing while Gen. McClellan was preparing to take that before which he had set down. We wish they had staid and tried conclusions at Yorktown, though the retrograde movement must tend to demoralize their rank and file, beside depleting their scanty stores. Gen. McClellan would probably have opened fire on them this morning had they remained. He will follow them up steadily, and bring them to a speedy issue if possible; and it may be that they will find an unexpected obstacle in the way of their retreat in the force of General Franklin, which, having never landed from the transports, was ready to start in immediate pursuit, and was moved at once by Gen. McClellan toward West Point.

We have the authority of the War Department for contradicting the report that Beauregard is evacuating Corinth. It may then be his intention to lead the better portion of his army by rail in a desperate effort to recover New Orleans. This, however, involves the surrender of his present line of defence with Memphis and Arkansas, to Gen. Halleck; and, while we do not decide whether he will or will not try it, would be a confession that his cause is hopeless.

The last pretence of the Rebel organs has been that, tho' they were successful on the seacoast and the great rivers by means of our gunboats, they were our masters on firm, dry land. But Drainesville, Mill Spring, Pea Ridge and Winchester were strictly land-battles; while at Fort Donelson, the gunboats, though bravely fought, contributed little or nothing to the rebel discomfiture. At Pittsburg Landing, the gunboats helped save us from rout the first day, but did not help win the Union triumph of Monday. And now, if Beauregard shuns a fight at Corinth, and Jeff. Davis runs from behind his entrenchments at Yorktown, how will it be possible to make the great body of the rebel soldiery longer believe that they are the more effective combatants on dry land? If they are, why not fight? Can they expect to win by perpetual running? Large as their territory is (we mean *was*) it will be all gone if they keep retreating in every quarter.

The War has now been over a year in progress, and has been signalized by not less than a hundred distinct combats of greater or less consequence. Can any one say where, during this year of fighting, a Rebel army has once offered battle on equal ground to an equal number of Unionists? We cannot.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

DEPARTED FOR EUROPE.—Hon. Simon Camoron, U. S. Minister to Russia, and family, left here at 1:40 o'clock, yesterday noon, via the Lebanon Valley train of cars for New York, at which point he will embark in the steamer which sails to day for St. Petersburg, the seat of his mission. A large number of our principal citizens assembled at the depot to bid farewell to their distinguished neighbor, and the leave taking was of the warmest and most cordial character. Several of his intimate friends accompanied the General on his way as far as New York.—*Har. Telegraph.*

Surrender of Ft. Macon, N. C.

Correspondence between Com. Farragut and the Mayor of New Orleans.

Surrender of the City Demanded.

LOYALTY IN THE CITY.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

The following correspondence, together with the anouncement of the surrender of Fort Macon; N. C., is taken from the Richmond *Inquirer* of yesterday, which city is reached by telegraph. The paper was received by the War Department to day.

The correspondence is between the Mayor of the city of New Orleans and Com. Farragut, the commanding officer of the United States flagship Hartford, of New Orleans, April 26, 1862:

To his Excellency the Mayor of the city of New Orleans:

SIR—Upon my arrival before your city, I had the honor to send to your honor Captain Baily, United States navy, second command of the expedition, to demand of you the surrender of New Orleans to me as the representative of the United States.

Captain Baily reported the result of an interview with yourself and the military authorities. It must occur to your honor that it is not within the province of a naval officer to assume the duties of a military commandant. I came here to reduce New Orleans to obedience to the laws, and to vindicate the offended Majesty of the Government of the United States.—The rights of persons and property shall be secured. I therefore demand of you, as its representative, an unqualified surrender of the city, and that the emblem of sovereignty of the United States be hoisted over the City Hall, Mint and Custom House by meridian this day. All flags and other emblems of sovereignty other than those of the United States to be removed from all the public buildings before that hour. I particularly request that you shall exercise your authority to quell disturbances, restore order, and call upon all the good people of New Orleans to return at once to their vocations; and I particularly demand that no person shall be molested in person or property for professing sentiments of loyalty to their Government.

I shall speedily and severely punish any person or persons who shall commit such outrages as were witnessed yesterday, by armed men *firing upon helpless women and children for giving expression to their pleasure of witnessing the old flag.*

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. G FARRAGUT,
Flag Officer Western Gulf Squadron.

The following is the reply of the Mayor of New Orleans:

CITY HALL, April 26, 1862.

Flag Officer D. G. Farragut, United States flag ship Hartford:

SIR:—In pursuance of a resolution which we thought proper to take out of regard for the lives of the women and children who still crowd the great metropolis, Gen. Lovell has evacuated it with his troops, and restored back to me the administration of its government and the custody of its honor. I have, in council with the city fathers, considered the demand you made of me yesterday of an unconditional surrender of the city, coupled with a requisition to hoist the flag of the United States on the public edifices, and haul down the flag that still floats upon the breeze from the dome of this hall. It becomes my duty to transmit to you an answer, which is the universal sentiment of my constituents no less than the prompting of my own heart dictates me on this sad and solemn occasion.

The city is without the means of defense and is utterly destitute of the force and material that might enable it to resist an overpowering armament displayed in sight of it. I am no military man, and possess no authority beyond that of executing the municipal laws of the city of New Orleans. It would be presumptous in me to attempt to lead an army to the field if I had one at command, and I know still less how to surrender an undefended place held as this is, at the mercy of your gunners and your mortars. To surrender such a place were an idle and unmeaning ceremony. The city is yours by the power of brutal force, not by my choice or the consent of its inhabitants. It is for you to determine what will be the fate that awaits us here.

As to hoisting any flag not of our adoption and allegiance, let me say to you, that the man lives not in our midst whose hand and heart would not be paralyzed at the mean thought of such an act, nor could I find in my entire constituency so wretched and desperate a renegade as would dare to profane with his hand the scared emblem of our aspirations.

Sir, you have manifested sentiments which would become one engaged in a better cause than that to which you have devoted your sword. I doubt not that they spring from a noble, though deluded, nature and I know how to appreciate the emotions which inspire them. You have a gallant people to administrate during your occupancy of this city—a people sensitive to all that can in the least affect their dignity and self respect. Pray, sir, do not fail to regard their susceptibilities. The obligations which I shall assume in their name shall be religiously complied with. Yo may trust your honor, though you might not count on their submission to unmerited wrong.

In conclusion, I beg you to understand that the people of New Orleans, while unable to resist your force, do not allow themselves to be insulted by the interference of such as have rendered themselves odious and contemptible by their dastardly desertion of our cause in the mighty struggle in which we have engaged or such as might remind them too powerfully that they are the conquered, and you the conquerors. Peace and order may be preserved without resort to measures which I could not at this moment prevent.

Your occupying the city does not transfer their allegiance from the government of their choice to one which they have deliberately repudiated. They yield the obedience which the conqueror is entitled to extort from the conqueror. Respectfully,

JOHN F. MONROE, Mayor.

Yorktown Evacuated by the Rebels.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 4.—Yorktown was evacuated by the rebels last night, and our troops now occupy the enemy's works. A large amount of camp equipage and guns, which they could not destroy for fear of being seen, were left behind.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 4—9 A. M.

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—We have the enemy's ramparts, their guns, ammunition, camp equipage, &c., and hold the entire line of his works, which the engineers report as being very strong. I have thrown all my cavalry and horse artillery in pursuit, supported by infantry. I move Gen. Franklin's division, and as much more as I can, by water, up to West Point, to-day. No time shall be lost. Our gunboats have gone up York river. I omitted to state that Gloucester is also in our possession. I shall pursue the enemy to the wall.

(Signed,) G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General.

THE VERY LATEST.

The Rear Guard of the Retreating Rebels Overtaken.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

The following has been received at the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC,
May 4—7 P. M.

To Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Sec'y of War:*

Our cavalry and horse artillery came up with the enemy's rear guard in their entrenchments about two miles this side of Williamsburg. A brush fight ensued.—Just as my aid, Lieut. Smith's division of infantry arrived on the ground, and I presume carried his work through. I have not yet heard.

The enemy's rear is strong, but I have force enough up there to answer all purposes.

We have thus far 71 heavy guns, large amounts of tents, ammunition, etc.

All along the lines their works prove to have been most formidable, and I am now fully satisfied of the correctness of the course I have pursued.

The success is brilliant, and you may rest assured that its effects will be of the greatest importance.

There shall be no delay in following up rebels. The rebels have been guilty of the most murderous and barbarous conduct in placing torpedoes within the abandoned works, near wells, near springs, near flag staffs, magazines, telegraph offices, in carpet bags, barrels of flour, &c.

Fortunately we have not lost many men in this manner, some four or five killed and perhaps a dozen wounded. I shall make the prisoners remove them at their own peril.

[Signed] GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General.

THE ENEMY MAKE A STAND AT WILLIAMSBURG

TWO REBEL REDOUBTS TAKEN.

Two Rebel Colonels and Two Lieutenants Killed.

150 Rebels Captured.

WASHINGTON, May 6.

The boat to Cherrystone Inlet has arrived with dispatches for the government.

The enemy are in strong force and entrenched near Williamsburg, intending to dispute the further passage of our troops there.

There has been some brisk fighting, in which Gen. Hancock's division had taken two redoubts and repulsed Early's rebel brigade by a brilliant bayonet charge.

In this engagement, Gen. Hancock's forces are said to have killed two rebel colonels, two lieutenants, and captured 150 prisoners. Gen. M'Clellan highly compliments Gen. Hancock's conduct.

At the time of sending off the dispatches our loss was not known, but it is supposed to be considerable in proportion to the extent of the engagement as the fighting was quite severe.

Latest from Pittsburg Landing.

CAIRO, May 5.

The steamer Antelope, from Pittsburg Landing, on Sunday morning, has arrived here.

In the affair at Farmington, on Saturday, Gen. Pope took between two and three hundred prisoners, besides an amount of tents and camp equipage, four pieces of artillery and several hundred muskets.

Gen. Mitchel's Operations.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF HIS DOINGS.

A Series of Brilliant Exploits.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., May 4 1862.

Hon. Ed. M. Stanton, Secretary of War

Your dispatch is received. A soldier's highest reward for service is to merit and receive the approbation of his superior officers.

An expedition from Bridgeport crossed the river on May 1, advanced towards Chattannooga, twelve miles, and captured stores and Southern mail from some rail road hands. A panic prevailed in Chattanooga. The enemy is moving all his property in the direction of Atlanta.

Gen. Leadbetter had been cashiered for cowardice at Bridgeport.

There were not more than 2,000 troops at Chattanooga.

They destroyed a saltpeter manufactory in a cave and returned safely with the captured property.

Another expedition penetrated to Jasper and found strong Union feeling. On the same day they had a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry at Athens. Our outposts were driven back, but on being re-inforced the enemy retreated in direction of Florence. There are straggling bands of mounted men, partly citizens, scattered along my entire line, threatening the bridges, one of which they destroyed.

O. M. MITCHEL, Maj. Gen. Com.

FROM CORINTH.

ADVANCE of GEN. HALLECK.

DAILY SKIRMISHING.

Four Hundred Germans from a Louisiana Regiment Desert in a Body.

CAIRO, May 4.

Intelligence from the army before Corinth has been received to six o'clock last night.

Gen. Halleck has removed his headquarters 12 miles towards the front, and our advance is now within two miles from the enemy's works. The entire advance is still pressing onward, and skirmishes between the advance and the rebels are of daily occurrence. The latter is making a slight show of resistance and then falling back.

On Thursday, 400 Germans, from a Louisiana regiment, who had been sent out from the rebel camp on guard duty, came into our lines in a body, with white flags on their guns, and gave themselves up as deserters.

THE SURRENDER OF Ft. MACON.

The following dispatch is also taken from the Richmond *Inquirer*:

WILMINGTON, April 29.—Fort Macon was surrendered conditionally on Sunday last. A portion of the garrison arrived here at 12 o'clock last night. It is reported that Col. White saved all the public papers. The officers were allowed to take their side arms.

Seven of our men are reported killed, and a number wounded.

[SECOND DISPATCH]

WILMINGTON, Arpil, 29.—Fort Macon surrendered on the 25th inst., after a bombardment of ten and a half hours.

The batteries were planted behind heavy sandbanks. The enemy's breaching battery was 1,100 feet distant, and the mortars 1,400 feet, and entirely concealed from the fort.

The garrison were allowed the honors of war, and the officers retained their side arms and were all paroled.

Seven men were killed and eighteen wounded—two mortally. The enemy's loss is not known.

Col. White and 155 men arrived off the bar yesterday afternoon, on board the Federal gunboat Chippewa, and was transferred to a river steamer, under a flag of truce. They reached here, as was stated in the first dispatch. The others were sent up the sound from the fort.

The Steamer Merrimac.

Arrival of the French Minister at Yorktown

BALTIMORE, May 5.

Our Old Point letter says the Merrimac remained out till 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and then disappeared behind Sewall's Point. Since his last appearance she has had a ram 20 feet long added to her bow.

M. Mercier, the French Minister, arrived at Yorktown on Sunday morning in a special boat from Washington. The French steamer Gassendi was to go up to Yorktown for him last night.

Death of Gen. C. F. Smith.

PITTSBURG LANDING, April 27.

Hon E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Major General C. F. Smith died at four o'clock, P. M.; on the 25th inst. His remains have been sent to St. Louis, where they will be buried with military honors. He is a great loss to this army.—I have not directed military honors to be paid to his memory here, but will wait your orders. The enemy has been strongly reinforced since the last battle.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

In New York on the 5th inst., the stock market was again greatly excited, with an almost unexampled amount of dealings. The evacuation of [illegible] by the Rebels was the [illegible] sive speculation; [illegible] sses altogether [illegible] h to Govern[illegible]

New Railroad Schedule.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—
At 6.50 A M, c'ing with Fast Mail East and Express Train West.
At 10.15 A M, runs to Huntingdon, arriving there at 1.20 P. M.
At 6.15 P M, connecting with Mail Train West

RETURNING.

LEAVES ALTOONA—
At 8.10 A M, on departure of Fast Mail East and Express Train West.
At 3.15 P M, comes from Huntingdon, leaving there at 1.20 P. M.
" 7.00 P. M., or on departure of Mail Train West.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Sup't.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1862.

☞ The friends of deceased soldiers entitled to receive bounty money and arrears of pay for services in the army, would do well to report their names to the editor.

☞ We want an apprentice.

☞ You need not read our first page.

☞ Great run of wagons—at Lloyd & Henry's.

☞ Between Hall and Congress—12 mountains.

☞ *Silly fiction*—the *Standard's* landlord story.

☞ *Slipped* on and then *slipped* off—the coat the fellow took from a clothing store in this place on Saturday last.

☞ If you want a good article of Ice Cream, it can be had at Mrs. Crabb's new rooms, on the corner.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.—On Wednesday last, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, appointed Samuel Jones Esq, of Tyrone city, Director of the poor for Blair county, to fill the unexpired term of Wm. Burley Esq, deceased.

ACCIDENT.—We learn that the stage running between this place and Bedford was upset, while descending "*Black Oak Ridge*," and falling upon the driver Wm. Reighart, broke his leg.

IN TOWN.—Major John C. Osterloh, of the 93d Regt. P. V., looking unwell. Hope he may improve.

Also—Sergeant C. B. Bowers, from St. Joseph's Hospital, in Phila. He was shot in the knee at the battle of Winchester, on the 23d March. We are glad to see him so lively.

☞ The war is fast drawing to a close. Gen. McClellan has advanced beyond Williamsburg, where he had a sharp skirmish, and he is still pursuing the enemy. Read our war news. We believe Richmond will be in our possession before many days. There is a good time coming.

ABOUT GAS BILLS,—The Legislature previous to its adjournment, passed the bill for the relief of landlords from the payment of gas bills of their tenants who may choose to act dishonstly, by moving away and leaving such bills unpaid. The old law was a most arbitrary enactment, as it compelled one person to pay for an article used by another, without receiving any consideration.

The Clique.

Mr. Hall, BENJY, the *Standard* man, and the editor who knowingly published the forgery, have had a busy time during the last week fixing up to carry the County Convention. It is said that '*Pills*,' who is rather honest to be in that crowd, proposed to meet the arguments of the *Whig* on the Tonnage Tax, fairly. Hall said this would never do before the people. That the only plan was to "pitch in" all the low, personal stuff they could think of, so as to keep the people from thinking of the Tonnage Tax, or Brotherline's fuss on that subject. Of course editorials were ordered for the *Standard* lower, if possible, than any heretofore published in that sheet.

WISH TO GO SOUTH.—At an immense mass meeting of the colored people of Chicago, on the 21st inst., the following resolution, among others, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting (and we [illegible] ...ndly for the masses of our ... ...ion of slavery in ... ...result in the ge... ...lored people o...

☞ We would invite the attention of the *Register* to the questions put by us, some weeks ago, in regard to Mr. Hall. Please answer them. We also invite the attention of Mr. Hall to them. Tell us all about it.

☞ We return our thanks to our friends who have called during the Court and given us the '*cash down*.' We know Mr. Hall's printers will be delighted to hear that we have at last secured it. The daily increase of our subscription list is quite satisfactory. It shows that a *live* paper is duly appreciated by the public.

☞ Look at the new Railroad schedule.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.—We have seen a letter written at Pittsburg Landing on the 17th of April, ten days after the battle, by a quartermaster in the army, who puts our loss, upon the best information then obtainable, at 16,000 men in killed, wounded and missing, (including prisoners.) The official statements of particular divisions, so far published, tend to confirm this estimate.

THE VOTE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* publishes the official vote of 51 counties of Western Virginia on the new constitution and emancipation. The aggregate is 16,797 for, and 441 against the new constitution, and 6,052 for, and 618 against emancipation.—Majority in 51 counties for the constitution, 16,356; for emancipation, 5,434. In many of the counties no poll was open on the question of emancipation.

ALL honor to President Lincoln and his constitutional advisers! They have done their whole duty to the American people. Now, while we are rejoicing over the triumphs of the army and navy, let us not forget the enormous and unprecedented responsibilities and labors of the officers who have had to bear the burdens devolved upon the several departments of the Government. When they came into power, they found a vast ruin left them to restore, to rebuild, and to reanimate, and within a year the have not only done this great work, but have put a vast army into the field, created a mighty navy, and astonished the civilized world by their wisdom, their forbearance, their vigor and their patriotism.

☞ The best way to answer a Breckinridger, when he insists that the property of the rebels shall not be confiscated, is to ask him what the Southern slaveholders would have done had positions been reversed, they being as strong as the present loyal States, and the latter commencing the war? Would they have hesitated to confiscate every description of property? Would they have refrained from filling their prisons with suspected persons, from hanging spies, and from dealing devastation on all sides? The answer to these inquiries is found in the fact that having begun the war without cause, they have stolen and destroyed hundred of millions of the property of the Federal Government, have repudiated hundreds of millions of just debts, and have sacrificed and confiscated hundreds of millions of the property of their own people.

People's State Convention.

We place at the head of our columns to day. the call for a State Convention, to be held in July. The North American gives the following account of the meeting of the State Committee in Philadelphia.

Pursuant to a notice which had been widely circulated, the People's Central Committee met at the Continental Hotel yesterday afternoon. The representation of all parts of the commonwealth was good and the best spirit appeared to prevail. The call, which was adopted, and appears in our columns this morning; invites the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania to assemble in their respective districts and choose delegates to a State convention to nominate a State ticket. It wil be perceived that the phraseology of the call is so general as to set up no exclusive standard. It includes every loyal man who is willing to sustain the present national Administration in the vigorous prosecution of the war and the enforcement of the laws. Under such a call the masses of the people will be able to rally in such a manner as will give their array an overwhelming strength, since there is no longer the barrier of distant party affiliation to repeal elements not heretofore associated together under one party name.

This was the policy demanded imperiously by the suffering interests of the republic. From all quarters men could be heard clamoring for an opportunity to make one grand, united, vigorous rally, with no other banner than the glorious old flag of the stars and stripes, under which the armies of the Union are marching on to victory over the rebel foe, in order that by this harmonious action at home we might strengthen the hands of the government while other brethren are crushing out their enemies in the South.

We trust that this will be met and acted upon in the spirit of which it was framed, so that for once we shall have a fair representation of the patriotic people sent to Harrisburg. Let party machinery for a while be suspended, and citizens come together in a generous desire to achieve one mighty and irresistible triumph, not temporary or evenescent, but permanent and memorable. Pennsylvania must speak out with her most resonant utterance.

HAVING BROUGHT the people into a war as causeless as it is cruel, the Breckinridgers desire to signalize their last moments by forcing a peace, which, under the most favorable circumstances, they could not preserve under JAMES BUCHANAN.

GOV. CURTAIN has issued his proclamation fixing the 24th day of May for the election of a member of Congress in the district composed of the counties of Bucks and Lehigh, in place of Dr. COOPER, deceased.

☞ Why should there not be a striking correspondence in the actions and impulses, as there is in the objects, of the rebels and the Breckinridgers? The latter openly co-operated with the Southern madmen up to the fall of Sumpter. Their objects and sympathies are still akin. Through their infernal machinations there is weeping in almost every loyal household, and the shadow of still greater grief falls across every loyal threshold. Are such men to be trusted again? Are these fit counsellors of the people in these fearful times? Loyal Republicans and loyal Democrats, you are to answer these questions at the polls next October.

HOLLIDAYSBURG POST OFFICE.

MAILS LEAVE.

MORNING—	
Philadelphia	6.50 A. M.
Eastern Way	6.50 "
Pittsburgh	6.50 "
Western Way	6.50 "
Altoona	6.50 "
Bedford	9.00 A. M.
Duncansville	9.00 "
EVENING—	
Philadelphia Through	6.15 P. M.
Harrisburg "	6.15 "
Pittsburgh "	6.15 "
Altoona "	6.15 "

MAILS ARRIVE.

MORNING—	
Philadelphia Through	9.00 A M.
Harrisburg "	9.00 "
Pittsburg "	9.00 "
Western Way	"
Altoona	"
EVENING—	
Philadelphia Through	8 P. M.
Eastern Way	8. P. M.
Altoona	"

☞ Is it possible that any soldier can be so foolish as to leave the city without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS? Whoever does so will deeply regret it. These medicines are the only certain cure for Bowel Complaint, Fevers, Sores, and Scurvy. Only 25 cents per Box or Pot. 223

MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by LLOYD & HENRY, PRODUCE DEALERS AND *Forwarding and Commission Merchants*

HOLLIDAYSBURG, May 9, 1862.

Family Flour, per bbl,	$5,25@5.37
Extra " "	5.00@5,12
Superfine,	4,75@4,87
White wheat per bushel,	$1,16
Red " "	1,10
Rye per bushel,	53
Corn per bushel,	50
Oats per bushel,	32
Barley per bushel,	50
Potatoes per bushel,	50@65
Butter per pound,	15
Eggs per dozen,	10
Cloverseed per bushel,	3,75@4,00
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Flax Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Hay per ton,	10,00

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1862.

FLOUR—Extra,	5,50
Wheat—Penn'a red,	1,27
White,	1,45
Corn,	55
Whisky,	23½@24

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 2.

Flour—State,	$3,75@4,90
Ohio,	5,20@5,40
Southern,	5,70@5,75
Corn,	57 @ 58

MARRIED.

On the 30th ult., by the Rev. John Moore, of Williamsburg, Mr. JOHN H. NICODEMUS to Miss REBECCA E. CRAWFORD, daughter of H. S. Crawford, Esq., all of Martinsburg, Pa.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. Ehrenfelt, of Altoona, Mr. JOSEPH VANOLMAN, of this place, to Miss SARAH A. SISSLER, of Altoona.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Gibson, Mr. MATTHEW HUNTER to Miss ELLEN BARR, all of Hollidaysburg.

DIED.

On Friday, the 2d inst, in this borough, DORCAS HOLLIDAY, wife of A. L. Holliday, Esq., aged 38 years.

On the 3d inst., at Eldorado, of small pox, Mr. JACOB M. BLACK, aged 21 yrs.

In Altoona, on the 2d inst., JESSE M. GROVES, in the 50th year of his age.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLAN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1-25

FOR RENT.—The Tub Spring Mills. Call on the Editor.

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the PORTAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,

FLAT,
ROUND, AND
BAR IRON,
HOOP, OVAL,
HALF OVAL,
and SHEET IRON.

ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.

Duncansville, May 3—1-28.

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them

May 3-1—28.

HIDES.

THE highest cash price paid for HIDES at our Tannery, by JOHN HAYS & SONS.

May 3, 1862.

Classification of Retailers

OF Merchandise in the County of Blair, by the Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes, for the year commencing May, A, D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

	Class.	Am't.
Altoona Borough.		
C. Jaggard,	12	$12 50
G W Kessler	14	7 00
C J Mann	12	12 50
J B Hileman	13	10 00
Jacob Wise	14	7 00
J Smith	14	7 00
R A O Kerr,	14	7 00
H Fettinger,	14	7 00
Henry Tuck,	14	7 00
Daniel Laughman,	14	7 00
J H Moore,	13	10 00
Jas Flowers,	14	7 00
John McClelland,	14	7 00
Murphy & McPike,	12	10 00
John Louden,	14	7 00
Charles Shannon,	14	7 00
Joseph Berkowetz, Liquor,		25 00
Lewis Plack, "		25 00
Joseph Zeink,	14	7 00
L Rigg,	14	7 00
J & J Lowther;	12	12 50
A Roush,	14	7 00
M Thompson,	14	7 00
Andrew Eckle,	14	7 00
Thomas Elway,	14	7 00
A Clabaugh,	14	7 00
Jacob Snyder,	14	7 00
Charles E Collins,	14	7 00
Samuel Black,	14	7 00
John Nagle,	14	7 00
John A Spangle,	14	7 00
J M Harper,	14	7 00
William O'Niel,	14	7 00
R H McCormick,	13	10 00
Thos Carney,	14	7 00
Wm Marriott,	14	7 00
Geis & Plitt,	13	10 00
Daniel McCann,	14	7 00
John Cronin,	14	7 00
Albert Hess,	14	7 00
Jas Carney,	14	7 00
Foust & Etnier,	13	10 00
William Perciville,	14	7 00
Fries & Winters,	14	7 00
Thos Heslop,	14	7 00
Henry Bell,	14	7 00
John C Ickes,	14	7 00
Fries & Winters, Sower,	14	7 00
Antes Township.		
Bell & Isett,	13	10 00
B F Bell,	13	10 00
John Bell,	14	7 00
William P Dysart,	13	10 00
Elliott & Miller,	13	10 00
Aaron Beyers,	14	7 00
Allegheny Township.		
Richards, Joy & co.,	14	7 00
Wm Ayers,	14	7 00
Nicholas Funk,	14	7 00
Jas McKim, Sagkets,	14	7 00
John Cannan,	14	7 00
Ephriam Lindsey;	14	7 00
Blair Township.		
Mary Hoover,	14	7 00
Franklin McIntosh,	14	7 00
Hugh McNeal,	14	7 00
Alex Knox,	13	10 00
Michael McCauley,	14	7 00
Catharine Township.		
Samuel Isett,	12	12 50
Frankstown Township.		
David W. Brown,	14	7 00
Jas McKeehen,	14	7 00
Martin L Stehley,	13	10 00
Freedom Township.		
Diehl, Moses & Co.	14	7 00
John Reiley,	14	7 00
Wm. Anderson,	13	10 00
Jas McConell,	14	7 00
Greenfield Township.		
G W Mauk,	14	7 00
D C McCormick,	12	12 50
Gaysport Borough.		
Watson, Denniston & Co.,	12	12 50
Adam Burk,	14	7 00
McLanahan & Baird,	14	7 00
Huston Township.		
B. Lorenz, agent,	13	10 00
Hollidaysburg Borough.		
Henry Consor,	14	7 00
John Lingafelt,	14	7 00
Jas H Bell,	14	7 00
Samuel Hoover,	14	7 00
Jacob Snyder,	14	7 00
A F Osterloh,	13	10 00
Lewis Goldman,	14	7 00
J C West,	14	7 00
John Lovett,	14	7 00
Jas Quinn.	14	7 00
Mrs. Jas Quinn,	14	7 00
Jas D Rea,	14	7 00
Jas M Hewit,	14	7 00
Leamer & Law, Liquor,		25 00
Jas R Patton,	14	7 00
George B Bowers,	14	7 00
Thos Goodfellow,	14	7 00
James Condron,	12	12 50
A L Dieffenbacher,	14	7 00
F Shorter,	14	7 00
George A Jacobs,	14	7 00
E G Price,	14	7 00
Jacob Percher,	14	7 00
G W Patterson,	14	7 00
Lloyd & Henry,	12	12 50
McFadden & Co., Liquor,		25 00
Jos H Blackburn & Co.,	14	7 00
Wm Dunn,	14	7 00
Jos Patton,	13	10 00
J M Cooper & Co.,	14	7 00
John McClure,	14	7 00
A L Holliday,	13	10 00
Jas M Kinports	14	7 00
D R Christian,	14	7 00
E J Bollinger,	14	7 00
Mrs. Simon Brotherline,	14	7 00
Peter McNally	13	10 00
Mrs Peter McNally,	14	7 00
Juniata Township.		
E J Leamer,	14	7 00
Logan Township.		
Lloyd & Co.,	12	12 50
Martinsburg Borough.		
Milliron, & McLain,	14	7 00
Everhart & Keagy,	12	12 50
Thatcher,	13	10 00
Jacob McIntire,	14	7 00
J W Smith,	14	7 00
J G Herbst,	14	7 00
R Cahill,	14	7 00
J C Sanders,	14	7 00
Snyder Township.		
Bell & Isett.	14	7 00
Wm Lyons & Co., Bald Eagle Furnace	12	12 50
Wm Lyons & Co., Tyrone Forge,	13	10 00
Tyrone Borough.		
J M Harper,	14	7 00
E W Grafius,	14	7 00
Samuel Berlin,	14	7 00
Simon Reiley,	14	7 00
Pruner & Burley,	14	7 00
Gustavus Hahn, Liquor,		25 00
Isaac P Walton,	14	7 00
W Nowlin & co.,	14	7 00
S Ettinger & Ullman,	14	7 00
Ellen Hayden,	14	7 00
Richard Copelin,	14	7 00
Jas McFarland, Liquor,		25 00
P Sneeringer & co.,	13	10 00
Tyrone Borough.		
D P Tussy and brother,	14	7 00
I C Caldwell,	14	7 00
Woodberry Township.		
D Good & co.,	13	10 00
Jos. R. Hewitt,	13	10 00
Simon Ake,	14	7 00
Anderson Patterson,	13	10 00
J Feay,	14	7 00
H L Ake & co.,	14	7 00
Jas M Johnson,	14	7 00
J E Deffebaugh,	14	7 00
John Royer,	14	7 00
Wm Spencer,	14	7 00
Restaurants.		
Altoona Borough.		
Jacob Holtsman,		10 00
Otto Rosie,		10 00
John Alexander,		10 00
J G Ritter,		10 00
Robert Holland,		10 00
Michael Theurer,		10 00
J B Williams,		10 00
Jacob T Wilson,		10 00
John Smith,		10 00
John Ehringer,		10 00
Bernard Waistle,		10 00
Frederick Lehle,		10 00
Wm Marriott,		10 00
Hollidaysburg Borough.		
Moses Brown,		10 00
John Lovett,		10 00
George M Smith,		10 00
Eliza Crabb,		10 00
Wm B Smith,		10 00
Andrew Thompson,		10 00
Joseph Sonker,		10 00
Andrew Beyer,		10 00
C H Feople,		10 00
Peter Closs,		10 00
George F Clouse,		10 00
Joseph Fogle,		10 00
Nicholas Walker,		10 00
Englewest Groumuller,		10 00
Charles Mienburg,		10 00
Laurence Mathews,		10 00
Blair Township.		
Albert Shults, Liquor,		25 00
Tyrone Borough.		
Gustavus Hahn,		10 00
L Gryst,		10 00
Jacob Stephens,		10 00
Martinsburg Borough.		
Samuel Swoope,		10 00
List of Brokers.		
Wm M Lloyd & co., Altoona.		
Johnston, Jack & co., Hollidaysburg,		
James Gardner, "		
List of Billiard Tables,		
D K Ramey, Hollidaysburg,		
John Smith, Altoona.		
List of Brewers of Ale and Beer.		
Altoona Borough.		
Wilhelm & Brother,		
George Aunsbrenner,		
Frederick Lehle,		
Hollidaysburg Borough.		
Charles Mienburg,		
J J Springer,		
Snyder Township.		
Henry Burket,		
Distilleries,		
Altoona,		
George Aunbrenner		
Tyrone Township.		
Peter Pool,		
Huston Township.		
John Daily,		
Taylor Township.		
Frederick Snowberger,		
Paul Shifler.		

The Law for the retailers of Merchandise:

Dealers of the 8th class are estimated to sell between: $40,000 and $50,000
Do 9th 30,000 and 40,000
Do 10th 20,000 and 30,000
Do 11th 15,000 and 20,000
Do 12th 10,000 and 15, "
Do 13th 5, " and 10, "
Do 14th less than 5, "

Notice is hereby given that I will hold an appeal at the Court House in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, on Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1862, for the purpose of making all necessary reductions and corrections in the foregoing appraisements. Persons calling on me at any time between now and the above named appeal day will be attended to.

MAXWELL B. SMITH,
Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes.

April 18, 1862-4t.

A. C. MULLIN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa. All professional business intrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. Office at the north end of Colonade Row. March 21, 1862.

LOST--FIVE NOTES.

THE subscriber lost, on Friday, the 25th inst., in Hollidaysburg or Gaysport, five judgment notes, signed by Adam Bowers, of Altoona, and payable to the undersigned, all dated 29th March, 1862. One for $65, payablo on or before the first day of April, 1863. The other four, each for $100, payable annually thereafter. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing the said notes. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving tnem at this office, or with the subscriber, at Matthew Hoy's dwelling.

PATRICK GARRAHAN.

May 3, 1862—3t:pd.

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Blair County, to distribute the money in the hands of John Lingafelt, assignee of Thomas L McNamara, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg, on thursday the 22nd day of May, inst, at which time and pluce all persons interested are requested to present their claims or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

JNO. H. KEATLEY, Auditor.

May, 2. 1862.

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

GAS-BURNING, PARLOR, AND COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.

Altoona, April 18, 1862.

READY-MADE CLOTHING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Louis Goldman

HAS just returned from the city with a large stock of SPRING CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

All of which he is selling on Allegheny street, opposite the Hollidaysburg Post Office, very low for CASH, cheaper by far than any other Clothing Store in Blair county. Call and see.

Hollidaysburg, April 26.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,

At our Warerooms and Manufactory, **No. 87 Bowery & 65 Chrystie St., New York.**

☞ Third Avenue Cars pass our Store.

WE still continue the Wholesale and Retail Furniture Business at the old stand, No. 87 Bowery, where, with our increased facilities for manufacturing, we are enabled to offer inducements to the trade, not to be obtained elsewhere. Our warerooms, No. 87 Bowery, extending two hundred and forty-two feet through to Chrystie street, and six stories in height, form the most spacious as well as the best arranged in the city; and with the increased facilities we possess, are enabled to manufacture at lower rates than any other house in the trade. We would especially invite your attention to our stock, consisting, in part, of

Rosewood, Parlor and Chamber Furniture, In Brocatelle, Delaine and Plush.

Mahogany, Black Walnut, and Imitation Furniture, of every description, Enameled Chamber Furniture, in setts, from $20 to $100.

Sideboards and Extension Tables constantly on hand, and manufactured to order. Fine Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Bedsteads, new patterns; also, a large assortment of Mattresses, consisting of Patent, Spring, Curled Hair, Moss, Whalebone, and Excelsior.

We would also call your attention to our Cane, Wood and Flag Seat Chairs. We shall be able at all times to supply the trade on the most reasonable terms.

WALKER'S PATENT SWING CRADLES.

We are the sole agents for this city of *Tucker's New Style Patent Syring Bed,* the best as well as the cheapest of any in use. Retail price, $2 each.

7,000

have just been ordered by government for hospital use. March 14 -3m

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS, MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

POETRY.

To Jane.

'Tis twenty years since fast I looked
Upon the winning face—
Full twenty years—how quickly fly
The moments of life's race!

Since then, what changes we have seen!
What woes have thrilled each heart!
How sweet t' enjoy each gift God gave!
How sad with some to part!

Yet this has been our varied lot—
Now clouded—now how fair!
Some dreaded ill, a blessing proved—
Some fancied good; a snare.

Our nearest kin have passed away,
Their strict account to give;
On every side, disease has preyed—
And yet—how strange! we live!

Empires and thrones have disappeared,
With tumults earth has rocked,
Fortunes were made, and fortunes lost,
Bright expectations mocked.

Ten thousand past events now throng
My contemplative brain,
Renewed many a hope or joy
That lives *all* bright again.

Yet, while I muse o'er all the ways
My feet thus far are led,
While praises on my lips ascend,
The mingling tear is shed.

'Tis twenty years—how short! how long!
An age—yet but a day—
Chequered with strange, eventful scenes,
Now passed, like clouds, away.

Last night, in visions kind, I saw
Thy form before me rise—
Thy childlike face, thy girlish blush,
Thy MOTHER'S gentle eyes.

Life-like and warm the person seemed
As in youth's quiet days—
A compound being, young nor old,
Yet real to my gaze.

Her voice fell homelike on my ear,
Her glance like that of yore,
Her acts were those of charity
Such as sweet mem'ries bore.

'Twas but a dream—I'm far away
From youth's delightful home,
Yet cherish much the pleasing thoughts
That e'en in fancy come.

Still may I think thou dost transmit
Thy sainted mother's smile,
Her liberal hand, to want so swift,
Her heart, so free from guile.

And though I never see thee more,
Yet to the last I'll bear
Remembrance of past happy hours
That we were wont to share.

Heaven grant thee every needed grace
While tarrying here below,
And then that higher, purer bliss
The ransomed only know.

THE FARMER.

Poultry.

THE HEN HOUSE.

Mine is a lean-to—10 by 16 feet—10 feet high on the rear and eight feet front, facing the south. A barn stands on the east end, a shed on the west end, with a glass front, for a shelter and feeding place in cold weather. The roofs of both project three or four feet, which keeps the ground dry in front and about the entrance.

The back and front of the house are lined, or double boarded, and the front has three glazed sashes, furnished with inside shutters. A ventilator, 16 inches square, is placed in the roof, with a valve hung at the bottom, to close, more or less, as may be required, in cold and stormy weather.

ROOSTS.

A frame is made and hung to the rear of the house, which can be set at any desired inclination; the roosts are placed lengthwise on the frame, ladder-like about 18 inches apart. As all fowls seek the highest roosts, these are filled first and others in succession. This brings them close together in cold weather. In warm weather, the frame must be leveled to make them scatter on all the roosts, and keep as cool as possible. The floor being concreted, it is easy to clean, keeps out rats, and makes it dry. Under the roosts I place fine charcoal, or dry earth, or muck to absorb the droppings; a few shovelfuls added each day keeps the house free from any bad oder. The rest of the floor should be covered with sawdust, dry earth, chaff or cut straw, for, in cold weather, hens like to keep their feet dry and warm. Neither coal or wood ashes should be put in the house, as they act on the manure, and decompose the uric acid, thus wasting amonia, and making the house offensive.

NESTS.

For nests, use butter or lard tubs, (which can be had at the grocer's for six cents each,) set on shelves at the end of the house, one to two feet from the floor—portable nests (with china nest eggs) are best.

They should be often cleaned, and supplied with fresh straw or hay. The grease on the tubs is a remedy against lice.—

Greasing the roost at all places where they touch the frame, and in fact the inside of the house and roosts, with any kind of soft grease or fish oil, is certain to destroy them, as they cannot live a moment in grease. A paint brush or whitewash brush can be used for applying the grease which should be done early in the Spring and again in the Summer, if it appears to be required.

YARD ROOM.

The permanent yard is 50 by 50, opening into a grazing and rambling lot of 50 100, also used as a plum orchard. The fence is only five feet high, and by feeding well and clipping the feathers on one wing there is no trouble in keeping them at all times within the yard.

SETTING THE HENS.

To insure good healthy chickens, the hens should be set in March, and certainly not later than April. By having portable nests, when hens disire to sit, and become fixed in the habit, in the sitting season, they can be supplied with eggs, (the date of sitting marked on them with ink or pencil,) and any number of nests moved to a room for the purpose, which must be kept closed, and well supplied with food and water. The nests may all be set side by side, for if the hens should all leave their nests at once, to feed, when they return they will each take a nest, although they may change places. This arrangement insures their sitting steady, as they are not compelled to go off for food, but return quickly to the nest, and keep up the warmth of the eggs, and thus bring out strong chicks. By setting a number at one time, if some hatch half broods, they can be put together with one hen. When a sitting hen looks pale about the head, it is evident she is lousy; clean and wash the nest, grease the hen under the wings, on the back and rump, wash the eggs in warm water, and return to the nest.

Always choose the evening hour for setting a hen. There is then a natural desire for roosting and resting; and by the next morning, it will be found the hen has taken contentedly to her duty. Some persons set a hen at any time of day, and in order to confine her, place a box or barrel over her; the consequence often is, that she becomes frightened, and in struggling to get out, pays no attention to the eggs.

TREATMENT OF CHICKS.

When first hatched, they must be fed on bread soaked in milk; after three or four days, feed with cooked or scalded Indian meal, three times a day; but finally cracked corn, or wheat screenings, should always be within their reach; also clean water. The hens with chicks should be kept in coops kept dry and clean, and placed in sheltered places. With such treatment, not 5 per cent, of chicks will be lost. In conclusion, let me say, the secret of success with fowls is this: They must be *young, well-fed* and *cared* for, and small numbers, twelve to twenty-five, pay much better in proportion than large flocks.—*American Agriculturist.*

VARIETY.

☞ The Hero of a Hundred Flights—Floyd.

The solar system has a large family, but only one SON.

Why is a field of grass like a person older than yourself? Because it is past-your-age.

Who is the largest man? The lover; he is a fellow of tremendous sighs.

Who is the most liberal man? The grocer; he gives almost everything a weigh.

☞ When a wise man plays the fool a woman is generally at the bottom of it.

☞ What is society, after all, but a mixture of *mister*-ies and *miss*-eries?

☞ The man who would try to stab a ghost would stick at nothing.

Who would make the best soldiers?—Dry goods men; they have the most drilling.

Who is the laziest man? The furniture dealer; he keeps chairs and lounges about all the time.

What man is generally out of breath? The tailor; he cuts coats and pants most of the time.

Who are the most dishonest people?—Hardware merchants; they sell iron and steel for a living.

☞ When Floyd will understand his true position. When he gets the hang of it.

☞ In most modern criticism, mediocrity or stupidity fancies itself sitting cross-legged on the body of genius.

☞ It is by troubles Heavey drags us to itself. If you wouldn't have trouble, don't wait to be dragged.

☞ People with one leg in the grave are often very long in putting the other in. They seem like some birds, to repose best on one leg.

☞ Generosity wrong placed becomes a vice; a princely mind will undue a private family.

☞ There are some points on which no man can be contented to follow the advice of another, some subjects on which a man can consult his own conscience only.

☞ You can no more exercise your reason if you live in the constant dread of laughter, than you can enjoy your life if you are in the constant terror of death.

IN THE WRONG PEW—The rebels made a great mistake when they got into Uncle Sam's *Pew*-laski. It was a rash defiance of the canons (cannons) of his church, and they have consequently been excommunicated.

☞ "How high did the water get on your floor!" was asked of a resident of one of the more favored localities of Sacramento after the late flood. "Just high enough to take the starch out of my shirt-collar," said he. But as if anxious to maintan the good standing of real estate in the peighborhood, he added—"But then you know I am a very short man."

SAD ACCIDENT.—The boiler of one of the locomotives drawing a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad exploded, a short distance below this city, on Monday morning; and the Engineer, Isaac Finkabine, was instantly killed and the fireman, named Fisher, badly wounded. Mr. F. was one of the oldest and most careful and best engineers on the road, and' with his family, resided at Columbia, where he owned a handsome property. His remains were taken there on Monday afternoon for interment. Fisher was brought to the depot in this city, where he now lies in a very precarious condition.—*Har. Tel.*

Friends & Relatives

OF THE

Brave Soldiers and Sailors.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

ALL who have friends and relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never failing friend in the hour of need,

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops.

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

These feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue.

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentary and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however disranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores and Bruises.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his Knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

1—25

For Sewing Machines.

JONAS BROOK & BRO'S

PRIZE MEDAL SPOOL COTTON

200 & 500 yds. White, Black & Colored.

This thread being made particularly for Sewing Machines, is *very Strong, Smooth and Elastic.* Its strength is not impaired by washing, nor by friction of the needle. For machines, use Brooks' Patent Glace,

For upper thread,

and Brooks' Patent Six Cord, Red Ticket,

For under thread.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the country. Also, in cases of 100 dozen each assorted Nos., by

WM. HENRY SMITH, Sole Agent,

Nov. 8.-6 mos. 36 Veesey st., New York.

The Infalliable Corn & Bunion Cure!

D. S. DARLING'S CORN & BUNION SALVE

CURES WITHOUT PAIN OR INJURY.

IT softens the Corn or Bunion and wastes the excresence by exhalation, leaving the flesh and skin soft and natural.

When used according to directions, it never fails to cure. Try it! Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Sent by mail on receipt of the price, and six cents in stamps to pay postage. Price 25 cents a box. Sold by Druggists. Address

D. S. DARLING,

102 Nassau Street, New York.

Feb, 28, 1862-3 mo.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.

October 25, 1861.

The Bugle Calls! The War has Begun! A War of Extermination against Bad Teeth, Bad Breath, Diseased Gums, Toothache, Earache, and Neuralgia.

OUR ARTILLERY IS

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

DENTAL TREASURY.

A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR

PRESERVING THE TEETH,

Purifying the Breath and Mouth AND

Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

Contents,

Dr. HURD'S Celebrated MOUTH WASH, one bottle.

Dr. HURD'S Unequalled TOOTH POWDER, one box.

Dr. HURD'S Magic TOOTHACHE DROPS, one bottle.

Dr. HURD'S UNRIVALLED NEURALGIA PLASTER.

Dr. Hurd's MANUAL on the Best Means of Preserving the Teeth, including Directions for the Proper Treatment of Children's Teeth.

FLOSS SILK for cleaning between the teeth.

TOOTH PICKS, etc., etc.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, 77 Fourth St., Brooklyn, (E. D.)

Price ONE DOLLAR; or, SIX for $5.

☞ The Dental Treasury makes a package eight inches by five, and is sent by express.

☞ Full direction for use is on each article.

The following articles we can send seperately, by mail, viz.:

The Treatise on Preserving Teeth sent, post-paid, on receipt of TWELVE CENTS, or four stamps.

The Neuralgia Plaster, for Neuralgia in the Face, Nervous headache, and Earache, sent post-paid, on receipt of EIGHTEEN CENTS, or six stamps.

The Neuralgia and Rheumatic Plaster (large size), for Pains in the Chest, Shoulders, Back, or any part of the body, sent, post-paid, on receipt of THIRTY SEVEN CENTS.

Address,

WM. B. HURD & CO.,

Tribune Buildings, New York.

☞ Dr. Hurd's Mouth wash, tooth powder, and toothache drops cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical stores: If they cannot, send to us for the DENTAL TREASURY, Price, one dollar, which contains them.

Now,

ARE DR. HURD'S PREPARATIONS GOOD?

The best evidence that they are is, that their firmest friends and best patrons are those who have used them longest. Dr. William B. Hurd is an eminent Dentist of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and these preparations have been used in his private practice for years, and no leading citizen of Brooklyn or Williamsburg questions their excellence, while eminent Dentists of New York recommend them as the best known to the profession. Without the aid of advertising, dealers have sold them by the gross.

The Editor of the Brooklyn *Daily Times* says:—"We are happy to know that our friend, Dr. Hurd, is succeeding beyond all expectation with his mouth wash and tooth powder. The great secret of his success rests with the fact that his articles are precisely what they are represented to be, as we can testify from their long use."

The well known P. T. Barnum writes:—"I found your Tooth Powder so good that my family have used it all up. We find it the best Powder for the teeth that we ever used. I shall fell obliged if you will send me another supply at the Museum at your convenience, with bill."

But their cost is so small that every one may test the matter for himself.

☞ Beware of the ordinary Tooth Powders. Dr. Hurd's Tooth Powder contains no acid, nor alkali, nor charcoal, and polishes without wearing the enamel. Use no other.

WHAT WILL DR. HURD'S REMEDIES EFFECT?

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder will give young ladies that finest charm in woman—a sweet breath and pearly teeth.—Try them, ladies.

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder will cleanse the mouth from all foul exhalations, and if used in the morning, will make the breakfast taste sweeter and the day begin more pleasantly. Hundreds of persons can testify to this. Try them, gentlemen.

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder are the best preparations in the world for curing bad breath and giving firmness and health to the gums. Hundreds of cases of diseased bleeding gums, sore mouth, canker, etc., have been cured by Dr. Hurd's astringent wash.

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder give an additional charm to courtship, and make husbands more agreeable to their wives and wives to their husbands. They should be used by every person haivng

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

which are liable to impart a taint to the mouth.

Dr. Hurd's toothache drops cure toothache arising from exposed nerves, and are the best friends that parents can have in the house to save their children from torture and themselves from loss of sleep and sympathetic suffering.

Farmers and Mechanics! you cannot well afford to neglect your teeth. For a trifling sum, you can now get preservatives, than which Rothschild or Astor can get nothing better. Remember that Dyspepsia and Consumption of the Lungs often originate in Neglect of Teeth. Send for the *Treatise on Teeth*, and read Dr. Fitch's observations on this subject. If too late to arrest decay in your own teeth, save your children's teeth.

NEURALGIA PLASTER.

Dr. Hurd's Neuralgia Non-Adhesive Plasters are the most pleasant and successful remedies ever prescribed for this painful disease. The patient applies one, soon becomes drowsy, falls asleep, and awakes free from pain, and no blister or other unpleasant or injurious consequences ensue. For Earache and Nervous headache, apply according to directions, and relief will surely follow. Nothing can be obtained equal to Dr. Hurd's Compress for Neuralgia. Try them. They are entirely a novel, curious, and original preparation, and wonderfully successful. They are of two sizes, one small, for the face, price 15 cents, and the other large, for application to the body, price 37 cents. *Will be mailed on receipt of price and one stamp.*

WHAT ARE THE PEOPLE DOING?

The American people are intelligent enough to appreciate preparations that contribute so much to the happiness of those using them, and they want them. Every mail brings us letters, some ordering the Treatise on Teeth, some the Neuralgia Plaster, and not a few enclosing 37 cents for the mouth wash, to be sent by mail; but to these we are compelled to reply that it is impossible to send a half-pint bottle by mail. The people want these Remedies.—*Who will supply them?*

Now is the

CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

Shrewd agents can make a small fortune in carrying these articles around to families.—The Dental Treasury is the neatest article that a man or woman can carry around. Send for one and see, or, better, a dozen, which we will sell, as samples, for $7. Agents supplied liberally with Circulars. ☞ Now is the time to go into the business, to do good, and make a profit. We are spending thousands for the benefit of agents. New England men or women! here is something nice, and a chance to take the tide as its flood. Address,

WM. B. HURD & CO.,

Tribune Buildings, New York.

That remittances may be made with confidence, W. B. H. & Co. refer to the Mayor of Brooklyn; to G. W. Griffith, President Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, Brooklyn; to Joy, Coe, & Co., New York; to P. T. Barnum, Esq., New York, etc., etc. 1—20.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

THIS PREPARATION, MADE FROM THE best Java Coffee, is recommended by the physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

Kollock's Levain.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. Kollock, Chemist,

Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 28, 1862-1y.

☞ **To Consumptives.**—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. ED. A. WILSON,

Williamsburg, Kings County,

Jan. 24, 1862—3m. New York.

STEAM SAW-MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

THE PILES CURE.

Darling's Tumour Ointment,

REDUCES the inflamation and dispels protruding Piles by exhalation, so that the parts may be returned to their place, without pain or injury, in a few days.

It is also a superior remedy for tumours of any kind wherever it can be applied with the finger or a camel's hair brush.

Sent by mail on receipt of a letter enclosing a 25 cent piece, and six cents in stamps.

Price 25 cents a box.

Address D. S. DARLING,

102 Nassau Street, New York.

Feb. 28, 1862-3 mo.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN.

BLAIR & DEAN,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.,

Oct. 18, '61

S. M. WOODKOK,

Attorney at Law,

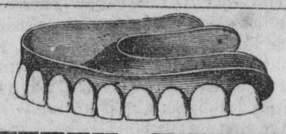
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.

October 1, 1861-tf.



TEETH—TEETH.

DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST, will insert TEETH on pivot, Gold plate, Silver plate, and the Vulcanite base from one, to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Everything warranted. Gold fillings warranted for forty years.

Office opposite to the Exchange Hotel.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15. 1861.

BOOTS and SHOES, Manufactured and Repaired by

J. M. ALBRIGHT,

Walnut st., Hollidaysburg.

Oct. 23 '61-tf

A COOKING STOVE FOR SALE FOR TRADE.

Inquire at this office.

NOTICE,

The books of Major Raymond have been placed in my hands for settlement. Persons interested will please call and settle.

JNO. H. KEATLEY

Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1861.

J. H. KEATLEY,

Attorney at Law,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

References:

Governor A. G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Penna.
James T. Hale, Bellefonte, Centre Co Penna.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

DARLING'S

LIVER REGULATOR,

AND

LIFE BITTERS.

Are pure vegetable extracts. They cure all bilious disorders of the system. They regulate and invigorate the liver and kidneys; they give tone to the digestive organs; they regulate the secretions, excretions and exhalations, equalize the circulation, and purify the blood. Thus, all bilious complaints—some of which are Torpid Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Costiveness or Looseness—are entirely controlled and cured by those remidies.

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR removes the morbid and billious deposits from the stomache and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, removing every obstruction, restores a natural and healthy action in the vital organs. It is a superior family medicine, much better than pills, and much easier to take.

DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS is a superior tonic and diuretic; excellent in cases of loss of appetite, flatulency, female weakness, irregularities, pain in the side and bowels, blind, protruding and bleeding piles, and general debility.

Read the following Testimony:

Jas. L. Brumley, merchant, 184 Fulton street New York writes, August 18, 1860: "I have been afflicted with Piles, accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR and LIFE BITTERS, and now consider myself entirely cured.'

Hon. John A. Cross writes: "Brooklyn, March 15, 1860.—In the Spring of 1859 I took a severe cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two doses of DARLING'S LINER REGULATOR. It broke up my cold and fever at once. Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have felt nothing of it since."

Otis Studley, Esq., 128 East 28th Street, N. Y., writes: "August 13, 1860.—I had difficulty with Kidney Complaint three years, with constant pain in the small of my back. I had used most all kinds of medicines, but found no permanent relief until I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, and LIFE BITTERS.

I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies."

Mrs. C. Teflow, 11 Christopher Street, N. Y., writes: "Feb. 29, 1860.—I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found anything equal to DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liver and Bilious remedy."

Mrs. Young, of Brooklyn, writes, "February 28, 1860.—In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS, and was entirely cured. I have had no attack since."

D. Westervelt, Esq., of South 5th, near 8th Street, Williamsburg, L. I., writes: August 5, 1860—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the Liver, and subject to bilious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR. I did so, and found it to operate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used it as a FAMILY MEDICINE. When our children are out of sorts, we give them a few drops and it sets them all right. I find it meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels when disordered."

Reader, if you need either or both of these most excellent Remedies, inquire for them at the stores; if you do not find them, rake no other, but inclose One Dollar in a letter, and on receipt of the money, the Remedy or remidies will be sent according to your directions by mial or express, post paid.

Address, DAN'L. S. DARLING.

120 Nassau St, New York.

Put up in 50 cents and $1 Bottles each.

Jan. 3, 1862.—6m.

SIGEL SALOON.

JOS. FOGLE, Proprietor,

In the Brick Building on Blair Street, near the Rail Road Depot.

'One Flag—One Country—Zwei Lager!'

FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15th, 1861.

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of twelve or fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $500. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor. Feb. 21, 1862.-tf

THE WHIG

Is published every Saturday morning at one dollar and fifty cents per annum payable in advance; one dollar and seventy-five cents if not paid within six months, and two dollars if not until the termination of the year.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

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